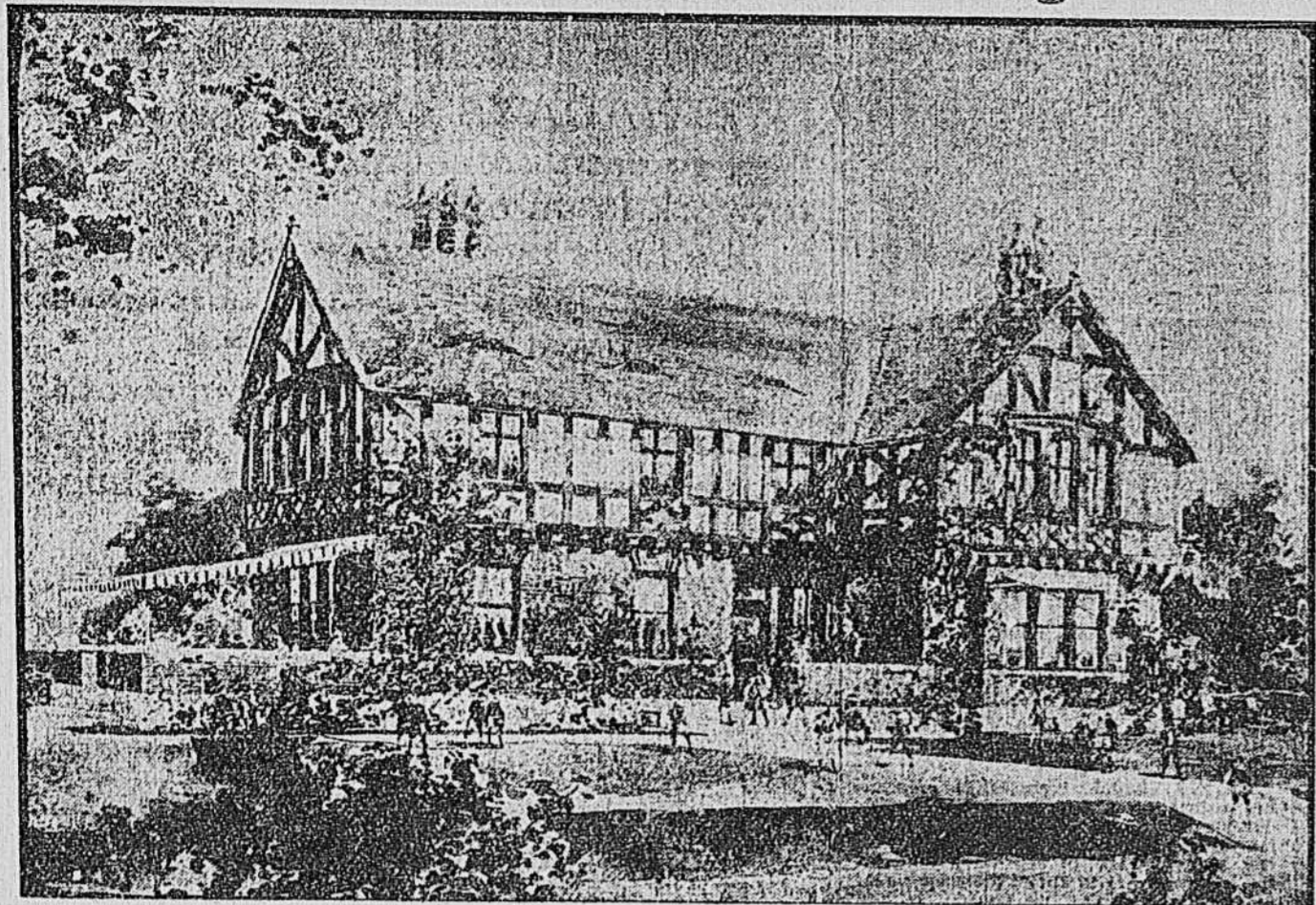
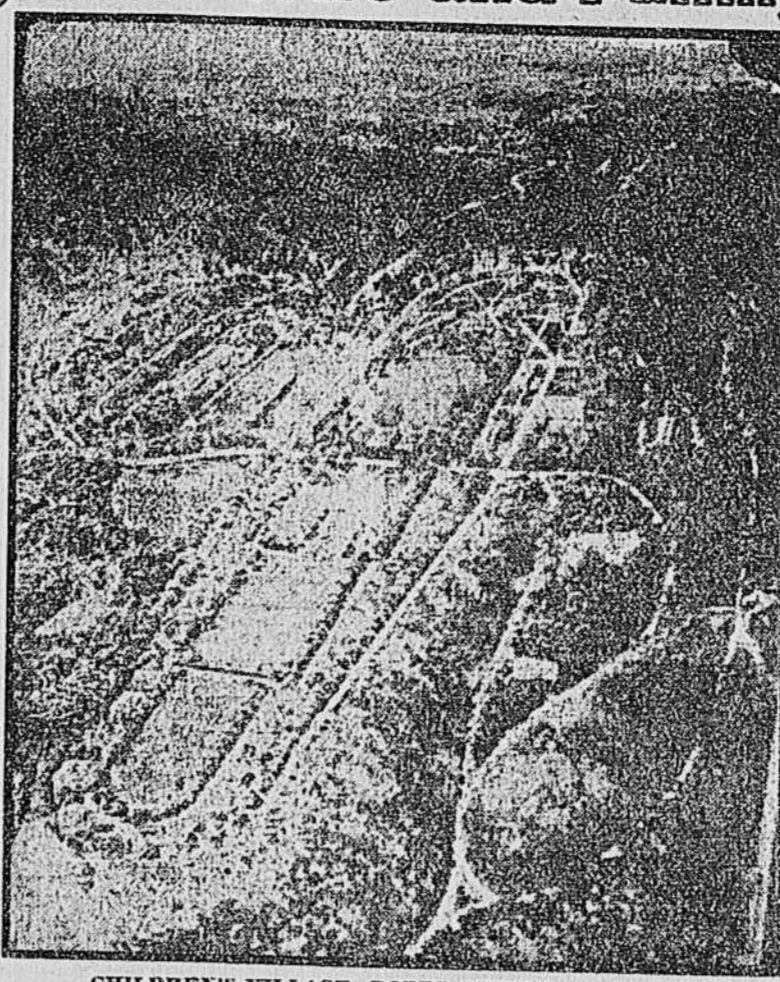


# Hilles's Hobby Is the Uplift of the Waif---President's New Secretary Another Judge Lindsay---His Wife and Family



A COTTAGE, CHILDREN'S VILLAGE.



CHILDREN'S VILLAGE, DOBBS FERRY.



CHARLES DEWEY HILLES.

JAMES B. HENRY,  
(Buchanan administration), first  
private secretary appointed by government.D. S. LAMONT,  
Cleveland's "Silent Secretary."JOHN ADDISON PORTER,  
McKinley's earliest secretary and first  
man to bear the title of "Secretary to  
the President."

BY JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS.

The hobby of the President's new secretary, Charles Dewey Hilles, is the uplift of the waif of the tenement and slum.

As another Judge Lindsay, he is regarded by his old neighbors up at Dobbs Ferry, where he still retains the chief directive authority over the children's "model village" into which he recently transformed the old juvenile asylum of the Empire State.

"A child under sixteen who offends against the law ought not to be publicly proclaimed a thief or a burglar, or worse, but should be said to be a mischievous youth," says Mr. Hilles.

And there you have a keynote to his theories of reform for reform methods.

From asylum superintendent to President's secretary with but one stepping stone between is rather an eccentric jump, you will say. You have come to look upon stenography and typewriting and filing and card indexing as the four indispensable steps leading to the desk of secretary of any great and busy man. And it is true that Cortelyou, Loeb and Carpenter came by that flight—that they saw

previous service as stenographers for respectively thirteen, fifteen and ten years. But Norton came to Washington after spending ten years in an insurance office, John Addison Porter, Elijah W. Halford and D. S. Lamont had been editors and Henry T. Thurber a lawyer.

So much for the past generation of White House secretaries. Of course, Norton and Hilles came to this post direct from that of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, which latter office has made more fortunes for young men in Washington public life than any other berth in the Federal service.

There is no handsomer man in high official circles than Charles Dewey Hilles. Had he studied for the stage he would have been a matinee idol. To suit his theme, as he talks, his eyes are now intense, now dreamy. His hair is not so blond as the accompanying portrait might lead you to suppose, but is of an uncertain brown, about to change to gray. He is above the average stature, is very erect, is all ways well dressed and often carries a walking stick. Although forty-three

years old, he does not look above thirty-five. His every line bespeaks the man who has lived temperately, thought altruistically, worked industriously and indulged unstintingly in sunshine and fresh air.

His birthplace, in Belmont county, Ohio, is but a little way across the Ohio River from Wheeling. Here, as father buckled on his sword fifty years ago and marched off to fight through the Civil War and receive a serious wound at Lookout Mountain, and his two paternal uncles also went hence to share the hardships of the great struggle between North and South, one of them giving up the ghost in the battle of the Wilderness. Thus did the former generation of the Hilleses make good on their side of the dividing line.

The war had been over for two years when the new Taft secretary was born. After graduating at the high school in Barnesville, one of the chief towns of his county, he was sent to Oxford, a little village on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, to attend an academy for two years. He finished there when

twenty, and instead of going to college started to work in his native State.

His First Job.

It was a matter of some augury that he began his career as a private secretary—not to a statesman or captain of industry, but to the superintendent of the Ohio Industrial School, for street boys at Lancaster, some eighty miles west of his native hearth. It was here that he first mounted his life hobby, and he commenced at once to understand the head of the institution. But in three years the opposition party got control of the State offices, and a new superintendent came in with a private secretary of his own, and young Hilles went back to his country home. In two years, however, William McKinley became Governor of Ohio, and Hilles was sent back to the same school, this time as financial officer. He was now twenty-five, and he was to remain at this inconspicuous and seemingly unpromising post for eight years. But this was a most momentous and happy period in the young man's life, for within it he wooed and won Miss Dollie Bell Whit-

So he left Ohio and came to the metropolis. That was in 1902.

He found the asylum on Washington Heights to consist of a cluster of great buildings in which groups of hundreds of boys and girls, mostly immigrants from the tenements or slums, were congested under one roof, were fed at great tables and were put to sleep in the same dormitories. As opposed to this old-fashioned congested system, Hilles had been advocating the plan of separating all such children in small, carefully shaded groups, each separated from the other. The board of directors was of the same opinion, and under his direct supervision the asylum was moved from the congested city to a stately old Hudson River estate of 27 acres lying up at Echo Hills, near Dobbs Ferry.

His "Children's Village."

Here \$1,300,000 was spent in laying off a model village—the "Children's Village" is its official name—with thirty-four modern buildings, grouped about a village green, and separated by modern streets, lined with green trees, lighted by electricity and underlain with the most modern sewer system.

Hilles said he wanted these waifs of the streets, especially the little fellows who were getting their "first firm grasp of things American," to learn modern twentieth century community school and beautifully itself. The natural home, he said, was the only proper place for the normal child, and he proceeded to bring his little charges as close to home surroundings as an institution could afford.

So around a commanding knoll, known as "Round Top," was erected a colony of picturesque cottages, whose green lawns extended on the one side to a modern athletic field, and upon the other to a cluster of greater structures, fitted as modern schools and industrial buildings. Each cottage was given accommodations for a family of but twenty children, who have their own sleeping accommodations and their separate dining-room, under the one roof. Thus small groups of dependents were told off to sleep, eat and play in their own homes, and they were segregated in large numbers only when attending church school, or shops or the events upon the athletic field.

The youngsters were sorted out according to age, size, and length of commitment, and from the wherein they slept in dormitories they advanced to honor cottages, where they could enjoy separate rooms. To meet the criticism that freedom of separate rooms might lead to dangerous fraternization, the progressive superintendent said:

"When they go out into the world there will be no human being to exercise discipline. They have abundant opportunities for having their freedom of movement and of association. They should be given a foretaste of freedom in the institution."

Some Characteristics.

He admitted that the old-fashioned institution restaurant, where hundreds of children ate in the same big room, was more economical, but he said:

"But conversation is the worst sort in those big refectories," he added, "and it is a waste of money in such matters. He went on to say:

"The city of New York annually spends \$30 on each child in the public schools, and the city of New York spends \$15 on the education of each child in the institutions. She would seem to have a large surplus of money."

He said the common stock is worth only 30¢.

There you have Hilles.

He filled his cottages with 1,200 youngsters and his "children's village" was at once recognized as representing the most advanced development yet suggested by penologists. It was the first American institution to subdivide its wards into such small cottage groups.

His work had not been long finished when President Roosevelt called at the White House, two years ago, the famous conference on children. Hilles came down from Dobbs Ferry to attend it, and he pronounced emphatically in favor of the cottage plan as against the congested system.

Mr. Taft had then been elected, but was not yet inaugurated. While he was searching for some one of great executive ability to become his lieutenant in Washington, Hilles was recommended to him. Within the seventh week after the inauguration of young penologist became Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, with direct authority over the public health, life saving, revenue cutter and internal revenue services, besides the office of architect of the Treasury, which has charge of the erection of all Federal buildings throughout the country. Soon President Taft commenced to sound his political judgment and he went upon partly missions of increasing responsibility, in all of which he made good.

His Wife, Children and Salary.

The children of the secretary—two Mrs. Hilles are Miss Elizabeth, who is attending Miss Webster's school at Dobbs Ferry, and two sons, Frederick W. and Charles D. Jr., who are at the Morgan School in Washington.

The family occupies an apartment in Mount Pleasant, Washington, but has a summer cottage on the south shore of Long Island, near Quogue. Since relinquishing the superintendentship of the model village Mr. Hilles has been chosen president of its board of directors, and still holds this supreme authority. He is also a director of the Playground Association of America and of the National Conference on the Education of Truant and Delinquent Children. He is a Presbyterian, a Mason and a member of the Loyal Legion.

His salary as Assistant Secretary of the Treasury has been \$1,500, but as secretary to the President he will have the honor of being the first holder of that office to draw \$7,500 a year, the same as given a United States Senator. But just prior to Buchanan's term our Presidents had to pay their private secretaries out of their own salaries

of \$25,000 per year. But J. E. Henry, Buchanan's first secretary, was allowed \$2,500, which was continued until fifteen or twenty years later, when \$5,500 was allowed. Then Cleveland had the figures raised to \$5,000 for "Dan" Lammont, his famous "silent secretary," and in recent years it was increased again to \$8,000. During the last Congress \$10,000 was asked, but Congress compromised on \$7,500. Until held by John Addison Porter, in McKinley's first administration, the office carried the title "private secretary," but since then the official designation has been merely "secretary."

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Bowling Green Social News

[Special to The Times-Dispatch.]

Bowling Green, Va., March 25.—Mrs. Mary C. Robinson is visiting friends in Richmond.

Mrs. Pennybacker and Mrs. McDougal, who have been spending some time with Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Martin, have returned to their home in Parkersburg, W. Va.

Miss Louise Haines is visiting Miss Latta Lacy, in Richmond.

Mrs. R. D. Vincent and Miss Ethlyn Vincent are visiting the former's son, Byron Vincent, in Norfolk.

Mrs. Catherine Lee Bert of Waverly, spent a part of this week with her parents, Dr. and Mrs. W. L. Broad-gate.

Miss Jennie Mahon and J. C. Mahon were guests at the home of Dr. E. E. Enter this week.

Reuben H. Broadus, of Richmond, is spending some time with his parents, Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Broadus.

Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Blythe, Mrs. Joel Humes, Mrs. T. C. Valentine, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Gill, Mr. and Mrs. James T. Richmond, Mrs. W. W. Green and Mrs. L. E. Martin, spent a part of this week in Richmond.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis T. Garrett have returned to their home in Fredericksburg, after visiting at the home of W. R. W. Garrett.

## No More Falling Hair or Dandruff

Parisian Sage a Most Delightful Hair Dressing and Grower

Since PARISIAN SAGE was introduced into America it is an easy matter to stop hair from falling, to get rid of scalp itching and eradicate baldness.

Tragle Drug Co. thinks so well of PARISIAN SAGE that they guarantee it for falling hair, dandruff and scalp itch.

Thousands of women throughout America know that PARISIAN SAGE is the ideal hair dressing for regular use. It is daintily perfumed and delightfully refreshing, but, best of all, it puts life, vigor and lustre into the hair and makes it radiant and fascinating. Large box 50 cents at Tragle Drug Co. and drug-gists everywhere. The girl with the Auburn hair on every bottle.

I think you PARISIAN SAGE is all that you claim it to be as a hair grower, scalp cleaner and dandruff cure.—Mrs. M. E. Boynton, Passaic, N. J., July 6, 1910.

"I think Parisian Sage is good as a hair grower. It is good to rid the hair of dandruff and stop the hair from falling out. It is a beautifier as well as a scalp cleaner. I intend to keep it in the house. I know it helped my head."—Hannah Harkness, Marshalltown, Iowa, June 6, 1910.

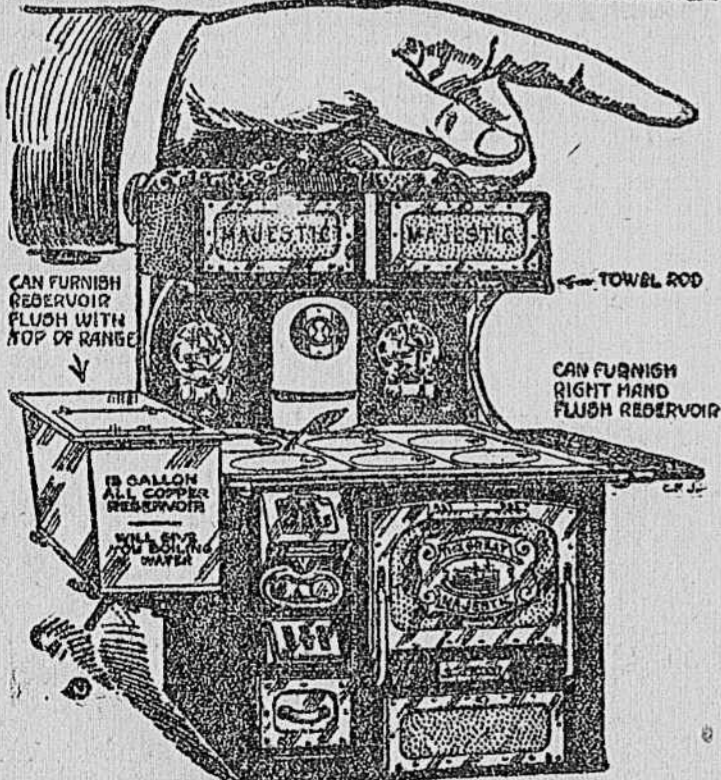
## Extra Fancy Lemon Cling Peaches

Very large sanitary cans. Eight pieces to can. Hand peeled. Heavy syrup.

20c can.

Hermann Schmidt  
504-6-8 East Broad Street.

# FREE



During Demonstration Week to Every Purchaser of a Majestic Range

At the regular price, we will give FREE a complete set of Majestic vessels. This ware is made to match the quality of the Majestic Range and is well worth its price—\$8.00. REMEMBER, THIS OFFER IS ONLY DURING DEMONSTRATION WEEK.



## Majestic Demonstration And Cooking Exhibit All Next Week

BEGINNING MONDAY, MARCH 27TH, and continuing the entire week, PROFESSOR JOSEPH BECKER will give lectures and demonstrations on the art of economic and scientific cooking at our store. Professor Becker bakes all kinds of dainty pastries, mixing everything before your eyes and explaining each ingredient as he goes along. He shows the ladies how to make cooking a pleasure instead of a burden, as most people term it.

PROFESSOR BECKER answers any questions, will cook anything the ladies desire, shows them how to do it, furnishes his recipes when requested, and serves it to them when cooked.

PROFESSOR BECKER'S every lecture is most valuable to the lady of every household, and yet they are free to our patrons and friends, and all are cordially invited to attend every lecture.

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